Board of Estimate of this city.

Estimate humiliate all the decent peo-

ple of New York and their exhibition

Familiar Threat All Persons

The imposition on credulous minds

Should Ignore.

which called forth the subjoined let-

ter from a friend of this newspaper

"What do you think of the en-

"The prayer is all right, but the

closed? It is fanaticism carried to

threat that disaster is likely to fol-

low any disregard of the request is

"I think this sort of thing should

"I wonder what superlative for

The prayer to which our correspond-

"THE ENDLESS CHAIN OF PRAYER.

soldiers and keep them in the hollow

"The Lord bless our sailors and

"This was received by me on June

28, 1920, and has been all over the

"Copy this and see what happens.

"It is said all who will write it

"Those who pass it by will meet

"Start it on the day you receive

"Send it to each of seven people

and on the seventh day you will

"It was started in Flanders Field.

"Please do not break the chain.

this chain and write one each day.

"Madame Howlert."

accrues to the seven day writer.

nothing short of a holdup.

ent refers is as follows:

of Thine hand.

will be taken care of.

with some misfortune.

receive some great joy.

"Copy all, 1920."

with the appeal.

virtue.

busy for a long time to come.

is sending congratulations.

Something recalls to mind the Cali-

Thank Goo there is wine-wine!-in

thrives, but are curious as to what be-

New Figures at San Francisco-

founger Democrats Take Lead in the

Colonel BRYAN and CHARLES F. MUR-

PHY will make their mark some day.

Along the Onondaga Trail.

Their whistles screaming in the crossings

Through deepening midnights and the n

Where glides the Mohawk through

The grass edged pathway turns to gleaming

And where the Long House stood n

Far past the Monteguma swamps we trace

Then on our ears the Falls of Genesce.

And council fires all our dreams

Till on the far horizon Erie's blue

a smoke wreath spirals in the sunset's gold,

THOMAS J. MUSSAY.

Where campfires glowed against the dim

Along the ancient Onondaga Trail.

with which to entertain visitors.

Convention.—Newspaper headline.

trains.

ing rains,

world.

should be stopped.

the ath degree.

be stopped.

THE NEW YORK HERALD. FOUNDED 1833-1833.

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A Reckless, Futile Democratic Lie About Senator Lodge.

Seeking respectable authority for its predetermined condemnation of the Senate on May 15, 1920, the hard Wilson in his address at a joint sespressed authors of the Democratic sion on April 2, in which he said: platform resorted to the utterances of Senator Longe, and in a magazine article contributed by him to the Forum they found a passage which they believed might be made to serve their purpose.

To make it effective they falsely asserted in their platform yesterday it was printed in the Forum for December, 1918. Actually it was published in the month of June of that year. They quoted these words:

"'If we send our armies and young men abroad to be killed and wounded in northern France and Flanders with no result but this, our entrance into war with such an intention was a crime which nothing can justify.

"The intent of Congress and the intent of the President was that there could be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could occur.

"We could not make peace except in company with our allies. "It would brand us with everlast-

ing dishonor and bring ruin to us also if we undertook to make a separate peace."

of the war was at hand. America's of directness and strength to cour time by the Germans. Had it been even downright dishonesty. ineffective the Allies would have been fatal.

O

in danger.

Under these circumstances Senator of hope for the worn and wearled Senators never would accept at the allied soldiers and peoples.

words the Democrats misstate the blows.

the situation!

Wilson had gone to Europe to nego- stors for refusing to vote for Mr. to such American doctrine both as tinte a peace treaty based on his own Wilson's covenant without reserva- policy and as practice. egotistical ambition, and with it he tions and yet not mention the many interwove the covenant of the League Democratic Senators who stendily and Bad Manners in the Board of of Nations, by which the sovereignty stoutly refused to vote for it. of the United States was sacrificed to a superstate and the lives and lib- in theory and straight in speech when \$273,689,485 for 1920, and the Federties of Americans were put at the it says: command of the politicians of Europe. When the Knox resolution was

written there was peace in Europe. The United States does not share that peace. Alone of all the great Powers this country is at war with Germany, and in May of 1920, long after peace had been proclaimed be tween Germany on the one hand and the Allies on the other, the Kuox resolution was passed by the Senate in an effort to overcome the effects of Woodbow Wilson's autocratic attempt to force a coordinate department of the United States Government to swallow whole the product of his self-determined diplomacy.

Before the war was won a sepa rate peace between the United States and Germany would have branded us with "everlasting dishonor." But with the war won, its objects achieved and the Allies all at peace with Germany, a separate peace which preserves our integrity as a nation has become a project not only

the honor and the interests of the the Republican Congress the Demo- tain race, used by the Comptroller's HEROES STUDIED BY United States and of the world at cratic Administration did not cut secretary; "bootlicker," used by the

revealed by this fraudulent alteration Treasury high and dry, with billions of President to describe the Mayor's perof the record. It shows the straits squander still going on, with billions sonal appearance, is out of place in to which they are reduced and their of overdue bills yet to be cleaned up, any serious discussion. untruthfulness even in the face of with billions of Government I O Us If the public officers who use such a fact. It discredits their whole ar- in the banks-and the revenues to language believe citizens generally gument, and discloses the hollowness meet all this swept away. of their pretence of virtue.

Why We Went to War.

The Democratic party, says its platform, "favors the League of Nations as the surest if not the only practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments," and if goes on to explain that "it was for this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest."

This is the poet's version of our belated entrance into the war.

The fact is recorded in the resolution adopted by Congress at the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress and approved by Woodrow Wilson on April 6, 1917, which read:

"Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States. therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; . . ."

The declaration of war followed the Knox peace resolution passed by very closely the words of President

> "I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it. . . . "

America "broke away from traditional isolation" only when in the opinion of her President and her Congress the Imperial German Govern ment "thrust" war on her.

We went to war to defend ourselves and our country. We fought for no vague altruistic purpose, but in obedience to the primal instinct of selfpreservation.

ense and Nonsense, Good and Bad, of the Democratic Platform.

Of the Republican platform this paper was frank to say on its appearance that in form it was sufficiently disjointed and clumsy to make startling contrast with the solidity and power of its substance. Of the Democratic platform we should lack similar candor not to say now that When Senator Longe wrote the in form it is a careful, studied, finwords which are quoted in the Demo- ished piece of electioneering work. In bstance also it has a fair measure power was being felt for the first terbalance some of its nonsense and

It is a piece of bravado for the San faced disaster. Had it been with- Francisco platform to demand exdrawn the morale of the nations be- actly the league covenant which the hind the ailled armies would have President has so stubbornly insisted been fearfully impaired. The conse- upon having. But it is a crawl for quences of our wavering, the effect the platform to add, "but we do not of any sign of weakening in our de-oppose the acceptance of any resertermination would have been far vatious to make clearer or more spereaching and they might easily have cific the obligations of the United States to the lengue associates." It HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF had is a crawl, a squeaky voiced crawl, launched their offensive. The Brit- because the framers of the platform ish army had its "back against the know that a large number of Demowall," in Haig's words. Paris was cratic Senators never voted, never would vote, for Mr. Wilson's league without reservations. They know Longe's words were the words of pru- that hundreds of mousands of Demodence, words of reassurance, words cratic followers of those Democratic

national ballot box Mr. Wilson's un-When Senator Lopoz wrote the amended covenant. Furthermore, it is a palpable inconworld reeled under the German sistency for the Democratic platform pie must live up to them if they are to extol President Wilson without to preserve their liberties and rights In May of 1920, how different was limit for his League of Nations stand and opportunities. But this newspaand yet to deny him, as the platform per and the American people are justi-When the Knox resolution was of does deny him, the faintest breath of fied in asking the Democratic party fered the Allies were at peace with commendation for his Armenian man- point blank whether it honestly be-Germany. The removal of the menace date stand which is part and parcel lieves it is so competent a political of German militarism was in progress, of his covenant scheme. And it is organization and so purposeful a na-Before the Knox peace resolution was not frankness, it is hypocrisy, for that tional power as the Republican party introduced in Congress Woodnow platform to exceptate Republican Sen- at present is to give practical effect

The Democratic platform is sound

"The simple truth is that the high cost of living can only be remedied by increased production, strict Governmental economy and a relentless pursuit of those who take advantage of post war conditions and are demanding and receiving outrageous

But it is characteristic of traditional Democratic business methods for it to say :

"Claiming to have effected great economies in Government expenditures, the Republican party cannot show a reduction of one dollar in taxation as a corollary of this false pretence. In contrast, the last Democratic Congress enacted legislation reducing taxes from eight billions. designed to be raised, to six billions for the first year after the armistice and to four billions thereafter; and there the total is left undin intehed

by our political adversaries."

down the expenditures. The Demo- President of the Board of Aldermen;

ministration of the railroads under of great questions of policy and un-ever come from the Y. M. C. A. Government operation was marked remitting devotion to their obligaby efficiency and economy. But it is tions, they are gravely mistaken. square and sensible as well when it

"There should be a fair and complete trial of the law until careful and mature action by Congress may cure its defects and insure a thoroughly effective transportation system under private ownership without Government subsidy at the expense of the taxpayers of the country."

After seven years of Wilson mismanagement of the Mexican crisis, it is a joke for the Democratic party ever to mention the subject without an apology, whereas the platform has the temerity to say:

"When the new Government of Mexico shall have given ample proof of its ability permanently to maintain law and order, signified its willingness to meet its international obligations and written upon its statute books just laws under which foreign investors shall have rights as well as duties, that Government should receive our recognition and sympathetic assistance. Until these proper expectations have been met Mexico must acknowledge the propriety of a policy that asserts the right of the United States to demand a full protection for its citizens."

But the Democratic platform is manly and courageous when it commends aid for our disabled soldiers and sailors without giving the slightest encouragement to the bonus hunt ers who would raid the United States

It is enough to make a horse laugh when the Democratic platform says of Burleson's demoralized and ruined postal service:

"The efficiency of the Post Office has been vindicated against a malicious and designing assault."

But it talks good sense and good Americanism when it says of inbor

"At the same time the nation depends upon the products of labor; a cessation of production means loss and, if long continued, disaster. The whole people, therefore, have a right to insist that justice shall be done to those who work, and in turn that those whose labor creates the necessities upon which the life of the nation depends must recognize the reciprocal obligation between the worker and the State.

"Labor, as well as capital, is entitled to adequate compensation. Each has the indefeasible right of organization, of collective bargaining and of speaking through representatives of their own selection. Neither class, however, should at any time nor in any circumstance take action that will put in jeopardy the public welfare. Resort to strikes and lockouts which endanger the health or the lives of the people is an unsatisfactory device for determining disputes, and the Democratic party pledges itself to contrive, if possible, and put into effective operation a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this

"In private industrial disputes we are opposed to compulsory arbitration as a method plausible in theory, but a fallure in fact. With respect to Government service we hold d.stinctly that the rights of the people are paramount to the right of strike." This newspaper does not hesitate to

approve such a declaration of sound and essential labor principles by whatever party. The American peo-

Estimate.

The budget of New York city is eral census takers found 5,621,151 inhabitants within its boundary lines in January. Such a great number of persons, spending such a vast sum of money, are entitled to dignified, thoughtful administration of their affairs. They do not get that kind of administration.

This newspaper has pointed out in the past the humiliating exhibitions the Board of Estimate makes of itself at practically every meeting. This board is the supreme representative of all the citizens in conducting municipal business. It consists of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the five Borough Presidents. Its deliberations should be carried on with respect for the ordinary usages of important legislative and administrative committees and commissions. Its meetings are not so conducted.

The western highway of a vanished race, Such language as "blackguardia," cheap play on the name of the President of the Aldermen, introduced West on the Onondaga Trail we hold, Yet cutting down by billions the by the Comptroller; "Wop," a highly expedient but exactly in accord with revenues that were to come in under offensive characterization of a cer

A CANTEEN WORKER

The desperation of the Democrats is cratic Congress left the United States "gargoyle," employed by a Borough Miss Noves Makes of Last Gift of Good Advice to Her Friends of the A. E. F.

In a little book of some fifty pages Miss Frances Newsold Notes conjure the American Army to be true to itregard it as indicative of zeal in the zelf. My A. E. F., published by Fred-The Democratic platform is silly performance of their duties, mental crick A. Stokes Company, is perhaps when it maintains that the Wilson ad- capacity for the proper consideration the most eloquent appeal that has The author went abroad in the

spring of 1918 and worked in one of What the intelligent citizens of ing the doughboy everything from this town think-what they know- cigarettes and ice cream to "good advice and my heart," Miss Noves is is that where such abusive and insulfing epithets are bandled about a certainly justified in taking the A. E. F. into her confidence for one more light and frivolous spirit dominates. last time. Not every woman is cap-The proceedings of any body of men able of falling in love with two millwhich are marked by such loose lan. ion men at once, but Miss Noyes has guage do not and cannot command apparent effort. The A. E. F., howthat degree of respect which should be deserved by the proceedings of the Noyes has placed it on a pinnacle safely out of reach of all criticism. She knows that her heroes have The evil is as old as the present faults, that they are often intolerant, Board of Estimate. It should not arrogant and overconfident. She

exist any longer. The bad manners knows that they are too swift to of some members of the Board of jump at conclusions and too slow to their faults, or perhaps because of them, Miss Noyes loves the A. E. F. with all her heart.

has given cause for complaint for the A. E. F. to forget the catchwords they bandled about among themselves and tell the truth as they finally tested it out by their own experience.

It is a splendid message of farewell and the letters at the end of the volume testify to the welcome it has reader how much the Y. M. C. A. meant to the men in France, and, if M. C. A. secured in the person Miss Frances Newhold Noyes.

Romance of America's New Merchant Marine.

The first two volumes in the Foreign Trade Series, published by the Century Company, will go a long way for all stevedores. toward stimulating interest in the future of American shipping. No man has our merchant marine more closely at heart than EDWARD N. HURLEY and no man knows better the importance by a correspondence course in Chrisof carrying overseas commerce in our tian experience. He has succeeded, own bottoms.

So enthusiastic is Mr. Hurley that ccasionally his pen runs away with are only two kinds of civilization the one hand and that of Afghan- cal steamship operation. istan and Thibet on the other. The difference between them is ships." The Swiss navy is perhaps an unfortunate choice when the author is trying to drive home the importance of a powerful mercantile marine. But the thought, is clear enough. Mr. Hurley would impress upon us the absolute In one form or another prayer necessity of keeping our flag on the disaster for those who broke the moment to the days when American chain, have given annoyance to the sea captains were known in every port clergy of practically every Christian per was a familiar sight on every Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois, the late francs. ocean trade route, and then remem-At one time the name of the Prot-ber that what has been done once car estant Episcopal Bishop of Massa. be done again.

Thanks to the Shipping Board we chusetts was given as an indorser of now possess the nucleus of a very the chain. Bishop Lawrence went to powerful mercantile marine and what considerable trouble to make known is even more important, a "potential the fact that he had nothing to do capacity for ship construction that equals the aggregate capacity of the rest of the world." It remains only Later the Roman Catholic authorifor American exporters and importers ties of New York found it desirable to insist that their goods be carried to disclaim responsibility for the in American bottoms and private prayer, the names of some of the steamship companies will spring up church dignituries having been at over night. At the present moment the Shipping Board is faithfully operating fleets of vessels on forty-one As our correspondent points out, different trade routes on definite the object of the prayer in its pres- schedule, and through its private operent form, the attainment of Gon's ators and managers it is supplying constant protection for our defenders tonnage for new tramp voyages whenon sea and land, must engage the And yet Mr. Hurley assures us that plying the same routes always sail from American ports with full car-Recipients of the prayer should break the chain, and thus help to end their holds on the inbound voyage." goes and usually have something in

an ill judged employment of faith in As former chairman of the United States Shipping Board and president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation In the course of the hunt for the Mr. Hurley is able to marshal an armurderer of Joseph B. Elwell, the ray of facts against which there can District Attorney must have come be no argument. At the time we across evidence of other crimes in entered the war there was not a sinsufficient number to keep his office gle place in the United States where the Fleet Corporation could go and say "Build us one ship" and have the Equal suffrage has been defeated order filled. When the armistice was in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies signed there were 223 shipyards in by a vote of 89 to 74, and Delaware existence, with a total of 1,099 ways, more than three times the number of

shipways in the rest of the world. The story of the shipbuilding that was fornia author who ended a convulsive carried on during our two years of war short story with the passionate psean. reads more like a romance than the report of a great corporation. "Build-San Francisco!" We hope he yet ing" is possibly not the correct term The ships were assembled in the yards. sides good company he now commands but they were fabricated in a thousand different factories. Never before had this been attempted, but the prob lem of quick production had to b solved, and by the new method ship building was converted into a national industry. The workshops of Wisonsin contributed their share o American shipping just as truly a the regular shipyards on the Atlantic Now pounding mogula roar with dragging Coast.

The practice of cutting ships in two and putting them together again sounds like an episode of the nursery, but it was a common enough proce dure in our race to keep up with submarine destruction. Some of the ves West from the Hudson's flowing past the sels employed on the Great Lakes were too long to permit passage the through the locks, so they werbrought to Buffalo, where they were sawed in half and equipped with temporary wooden bulkheads. Once they through the locks they were were towed to Toronto or Montreal and there rejoined.

Mr. Hurley is justly proud of our shipbuilding achievements, but he is not content that we should rest on our oars after the sudden spurt of war energy. He wants to develop a "ship consciousness" throughout th country. If we are to have a success. ful merchant marine the American manufacturer must think of ships as

think of ships as a local improvenent. As an objective he sets us the goal of independence—the ability to carry half our overseas commerce under our flag. Once we have reached that objective both our ships and the

Mysteries of Ocean Commerce Made Plain.

will be assured of return cargoes.

In one of Kipling's stories it is re corded that the shrewd owner of a Scottish steamer used his ship to follow his competitor's vessel for salv age, knowing that the shaft of the latter was so cracked that it must in evitably jar off, dropping the propeller in the water and leaving the ship helpless

Mr. Roberts Edwards Annin points out in Ocean Shipping (The Century Company) that Kipling has overlooked accomplished this difficult feat with no in this story the existence of underwriters. How is it that Lloyd's in ever, need not flatter itself that Miss spector never heard of the crack? Apparently if was the joke of the water front and yet it never got to the cars of the insurance agents. This, Mr. Annin thinks, is a sheer impossibility. Even if the owner wanted to send the ship to sea uninsured the difficulty of covering the cargo would relinquish them, and yet in spite of have proved an insuperable obstacle.

Marine insurance may prove an occasional stumbling block to the novelist, but to every merchant and ship-Now that her old comrades have master it is the very breath of life. been home long enough to see things The purpose of insurance is to disclearly she would have them tell tribute the burden of losses so as to the truth about the war. What of make them bearable. We may be perthe French and the British, the Y. M. feetly sure, says Mr. Annin, that if C. A. and the Red Cross? What of one of Lloyd's agents had been on the attitude of America herself to- the scene Shylock could never have ward the war? Miss Noyes exhorts given Antonio and his friends the fright of their lives, nor forced Portia to make such a doubtful decision.

Mr. Annin treats the innumerable technical questions of ocean shipping in such a way that that peculiarly slow witted individual known as the average man is not at once left gaspalready received from the "ex-A. E. ing for help. The mysteries of charters Above all things it proves to shipping accounts, bills of lading and the satisfaction of every open minded foreign exchange are all presented to the reader with an agreeable coating of human interest. Stowing the cargo, we will read between the lines, what for instance, becomes absorbingly inan admirable representative the Y. teresting when Mr. Annin takes us in hand and shows us how it is done. losophy. After reading the description of this delicate operation we are

left with a feeling of profound respect The author is not one of those who believe that the business of shipping can be learned by reading books any more than salvation can be obtained however, in suggesting the lines along which a successful shipping business chant Marine he tells us that "there successful American merchant marine can not do better than to follow Mr -that of England or Switzerland on Annin through the elements of practi-

> GREAT MEN'S MODESTY. "Think of Such a Sucker as I Am for

President!" Said Lincoln. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: When Washington was appointed commander in chief of the Continental Army

In one form or another prayer necessity of keeping our flag on the chains, always with the threat of ocean. He bids us hark back for a declare with the utmost sincerity I do ways and farms, and pensions must be not think myself equal to the command I provided for, making a total of 62,000, am honored with." In 1858, during the debates between as compensation. At present exchange this represents nearly 200,000,000,000

one night for a train at a lonely railway station. During their conversation White alluded to a report that Lincoln might be an available candidate for the Presidency. Thereupon Lincoln chuckled and said: "Think of such a sucker as I am for President of the United States!"

These are but two of the instance which indicate that Senator Harding is not the only good man not fully conscious of his capacity. Frank Bergen, NEWARK, N. J., July 2.

ROWDY BASEBALL.

Disorderly Players Rob the Game of Much of Its Charm.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD In spite of the efforts made by Ban Johnson, president of the American livellest sympathy of all, but the "American ships frequently sall abroad the National League, to stop rowdyism League, and John Heydler, president of threat of the letter accompanying the half loaded and almost invariably re- among ball players recent occurrences prayer has robbed this appeal of turn empty, while foreign vessels on the diamond indicate that their labors in this direction are not meeting with unqualified success. On the other hand it appears that some of the players are this year going further than ever in disputing the authority of the umpires, in some instances even to the extent of attacking the field officials. When the Cincinnati champions were

in New York a few weeks ago their conduct was such that it brought down upon them the criticism of both the public and the press. The public pays to see action, it's true

but not rowdyism. Let the players work off their bad tempers on the ball, as Babe Ruth does, and not on the umpires. New York, July 2.

THE DAYS WE CELEBRATE. Two Dates of Tremendous Import to America. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD

"The Days We Celebrate"-the Fourth

of July and the Fourth of March, 1921. A. HOLIDAY. BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 2.

might, with the stars to the left!

The Message in the Flag. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD The glorious Fourth is here again! Hang out Old Glory with all your

making the fact more clear that "Man never made and nature never produced anything more beautiful than the American Flag." WILLIAM HENRY HAWORTH.

Then it reads: "Stars and Stripes.

NEW YORK, July 2. Keeping Up With the Style on the Pacific

rrespondence San Bulletin. Being in a hurry to purchase a certain line of goods in San Francisco Mrs. I. Gillian

Clayton, local milliner, did not wait for a train but boarded a Varney Standard at plane, piloted by Lieutenant Clevinger, and flew for the city.

Stella-Is she a social climber? Bella-Yes, indeed, she goes in for uplift Cup lift and pup lift.

Know the Sert? Stella-Is her temper a flash in the pant Beila-No, it is a fireless cooker.

a continuation of railroads and the INDEMNITY SHARES DIVIDE THE ALLIES THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ships of nations that trade with us Italy Now Holds Out for 25 Per Cent. of Reparation Fund.

FRANCE FILES PROTEST

She Wants 55 Per Cent. of Money, Pointing to Her Greater Losses.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

staff Correspondent of THE BUN AND NEW Your Hurand. Copyright, 1980, by THE SUN

AND NEW YORK HERALD. BRUSSELS, July 2. - Disagreements among the Allies regarding the sub-division of the German indemnity marked ie meeting to-day of the Supreme Council on the eve of the Spa confer ence. The Italians are holding out for 20 per cent, while the French have nsisted upon 55 per cent, refusing to agree on a proportional, instead of a

They wrangled all day over this, bue came to no agreement. The conference will be continued to-morrow, the afternoon session to-day being abandoned after it met, owing to the disagreement. As to the question of the indemnity total to be demanded of Germany, the delegates are still agreed that the minimum shall be \$30,000,000,000. However. a slight change was made in the system of payments whereby the automatic increases were abandoned and it was de cided that the Germans should pay \$750,000,000 in each of the first five years and thereafter \$1,250,000,000 a

This is only a tentative scheme and the total is described as the minimum that the Allies will accept, but it is realized here that this will whittle down after the Germans present their case. America was represented in an er tirely unofficial capacity to-day, W. C. Boyden, the American delegate on the reparations commission, simply coming here with the other members of the comhere with the other members of the com-lisation, all of whom have been invited warmer except on eastern Maine coast; mot-tage body to participate in this conferas a body to participate in this conference and the subsequent one at Sps. He The infinite skill required in handling had no instructions from Washington, a cargo of turpentine, salt meat, oil, and said he would go to Spa with the sugar and automobiles is something other members. The reason the commission of the layman's philosophy. After reading the descripshould deal with the Germans. There has been some discussion about

future bond issues and what form of ecurities would be attractive to Amer ica. The Americans have given advice marketable that did not pay a rate as ent bonds and high as our own Governm that has not the guaranty of all the Allies. No direct German obligation without this guaranty would be satisfactory, they said. The conference also discussed disarmament and the violamust be conducted. The man who is tion of the Treaty of Versailles by the him. In the preface of The New Mer- fired by Mr. Hurley's picture of a Germans, but told the experts to put it up to them again at Spa.

Although the Reparations Commission

s maintaining characteristic silence regarding its decisions, the French Government has let the cat out of the bag by publishing figures of the estimated war amages to be charged to the Germans by the commission.

The document cited is a report of M. Dubols, president of the commission, and shows a total of 7,269,456,000 francs for industrial properties, including 1,000,000 francs damage from air raids on Paris, while more than 54,000,000,000 francs 000,000 francs, which France will ask

Another glimpse of the work of the Reparations Commission is that the commission has fixed the form of bonds to the amount of 60,000,000,000 marks gold to be demanded from Germany immediately under the financial clauses of the treaty as well as the obligations to be signed that she will issue an addi- 12 M tional 40,000,000,000 when called upon by the Allies to complete restitution. This is taken here as indication that the Allies will present a strong front against the German plea that th 800 000 000 mark maximum be reduced ecause of her impoverished econom condition.

LONDON, July 2 .- A Reuter despatch from Brussels says a hitch which caused

the nostponement of the afternoon ses on of the Supreme Allied Council was due to the fact that the discussions of Premier Delacroix of Belgium, Premier Millerand of France and Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain revealed a serious disagreement among The despatch adds that M. Delacrolx went to the palace and reported to King

Albert. BRUSSELS, July 2 .- The Supreme Al-

lled Council met here this morning at 11 o'clock and began consideration of the programme which will be discussed with German delegates at the meeting at the Spa next week. A very unfavorable impression was

created in conference circles when it became known that a memorandum prepared by German experts regarding economic situation of Germany and ner ability to meet the reparation mands had been submitted to the Allied Governments. The step was regarded as a manoeuvre intended to prepare the way for strong resistance to the execution of the treaty on the part of the German delegation at Spa-It was also taken as confirmation of

reports from Berlin that the attitude of Konstantin Fehrenbach, German Chanellor and head of the German Spa delegation, will be that financial settlemen nust be made on a basis of the present conomic situation of Germany without taking into account any future eco The Council listened to Marshal Foch

clauses of the treaty which Germany has not executed, and instructed the military, naval and aerial experts to draw up a complete list of such omissions. The Berlin correspondent of the SUN

AND NEW YORK HERALD cabled that the German delegates would go to Spa with estimates of what Germany could pay in indemnities, based upon an exhaustive analysis of Germany's present industrial condition. Should the Allies reject the German estimate of what she can pay, the correspondent said the Berlin delegates would leave the conerence and put the work and responsibility of collecting the indemnity upon

LEMBERG CAPTURED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Ukrainian Government Moves

to Lublin as Reds Advance. London, July 3.-The Bolsheviki

have captured Lemberg, Ukraine, acthe Daily Mail's correspondent. WARSAW, July 2.- The Ukrainian Petlura, has moved from Kamenetz-Podolsk to Lublin, southeast of War-

The Sun

THE SUN was founded by Ben Day in 1833; THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bannett in 1835. THE SUN passed into the con-trol of Charles A. Dana in 1868. It became the property of Frank A. Munaey in 1916. THE NEW YORK HERALD remained the sole property of its founder until his douth in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bannett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which continued in his hands until his death in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1920.

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Daily Calendar THE WEATHER.

Eastern New York-Thundershowers -day; to-morrow fair and warmer; moderate shifting winds becoming west-

New Jersey-Showers this morning, fol-owed by fair; to-morrow fair and warmer; moderate shifting winds becoming west. Northern New England-Showers, probably Southern New England-Thunder showers

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time: Rainfall Clear Cloudy Rain Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Olear Cloudy Pt.Cl'dy Pt.Cl'dy Buffalo . Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Clear Clear Clear Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Clear Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Clear Clea Helena
Jacksonville
Kansas City
Los Angeles
Milwaukee
New Orleans

Portland, Ore. 84 Sait Lake City 92 San Antonio. 94 San Diego. 68 San Frencisco 66 St. Louis... 90 St. Paul... 84 Washington... 82 LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS

EVENTS TO-DAY.

6 P. M...72 9 P. M...68 12 Mtd...67 79, at 2 P. M.

Opening of an unofficial State convention of the Socialist party at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth street.
Lecture by Dr. W. A. Murrill, "A Brief Description of the New York Botanical Garden," museum building of the garden, Bronx Park, 4 P. M.
Band concerts under the auspices of the Department of Parks in Thomas Jefferson, Ablugdon Square, Morningside, Carl Schurz, Tompkins Square, De Witt Clinton and Chelsea parks at 8 P. M., and in William H. Seward Park at 4 P. M.

WASHINGTON SCORNED FARE.

Alexander Hamilton, Tieket Agent, Causes George's Arrest.

George Washington, a negro, and Alexander Hamilton, white, the latter a ticket agent in the Ninth avenue elevated station at Fiftieth street, met up yesterday morning, and according to the police account Washington won, although he had to use a club. Hamilton, in the West Side court, said Washington tried to get past the win-

was a member of the police reserves and was exempt from fares. The altercation followed. Magistrate Ten Eyck held Washington in \$200 ball for trial. Lee M. Hutchins, representing the Interborough, said no member of the po-lice reserves was entitled to free trans-

dow without buying a ticket, saying he

ABANDON SHUTTLE SERVICE. Court Agrees to Suspension of

110th Street Link. The New York Rallways Company was authorized yesterday by Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court to abandon the shuttle service operated between West 116th street and Amsterdam avenue and West 110th street and Columbus avenue and to transfer passengers instead via the 116th street crosstown. The shuttle service, consisting of but six cars, is too heavy a liability to be continued, Job M.

Hedges, receiver of the system, told the court. Temporary suspension of the West 145th street service also was ordered by the court, for a similar reason, and the receiver was instructed to sell 188 old cars, no longer serviceable, as scrap. Mr. Hedges said that it would be uneconomi-

DANIELS'S REPLY DELAYED.

Got Data on Attacks by Decker and Roosevelt Only Yesterday. WASHINGTON, July 2.-Acting Secre-

cal to continue storing them.

day that his communication to Secretary Daniels at San Francisco in regard to Rear Admiral Benton C. recent attack on Mr. Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was not recalved by the Secretary until to-day. No reply is expected therefore until

tary of the Navy Coentz announced to

Government, headed by Gen. Simon to-morrow or possibly later, Admiral Patlura, has moved from Kamenetz- Coonts said, adding that he would take saw, owing to the Bolshevik menace. ceived the Secretary's instructions.